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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1911.

TART ON THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

President Tart has been consistent in his message to Congress on the wool schedule. When the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was first being discussed the President took the attitude of the average man towards the wool schedule and declared for what the Republicans would call "only a reasonable protection." At that time he characterized the proposal of the protection grafters as "indefensible," but at Winona, that tragic stopping place "between two stations," the President so far forgot himself as to call the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill the best ever enacted. A great cry went up, and the President holds that view no longer.

It is to the credit of the American politicians, even of presidential calibre, that they know the light sometimes when they see it. And the light has broken on President Tart!

The report of the experts, upon which he bases his conclusion, declares that the import duties on many classes of wool and wool manufacture are prohibitive and greatly in excess of the cost of production here and abroad.

In his message accompanying the report, the President urges that the tariff be so adjusted as to take up the difference between the cost of production in America and elsewhere. It costs less to produce good olives in Italy than bad olives in California, yet the American people are compelled by the tariff laws to use a mixture of cotton-seed oil and California olive oil because the soil and climate of America will not permit us to produce what Nature has so bountifully given another part of the world.

The production of cotton by the Southern States competes successfully even with the starvation labor of India and Egypt, yet if England and the rest of the world would join in prohibiting our cotton by a tariff designed to keep it out, where would the South be to-day, and how small a part of those enormous resources could be profitably utilized in raising the greatest staple crop in the world?

To try by law to change climate and soil conditions is a piece of Republican folly that even a report which is a monument to exhaustive research cannot bolster up.

One reason why America cannot raise wool as cheaply as foreign countries is the increased value of farm lands and the decreased space suitable for sheep herding. There is a market for wool and mutton in America that no foreign competition can destroy, and beyond this point a tariff designed to levy taxes on every working man in America in order to provide revenue for a rich, entrenched and protected manufacturing interest, is wholly and absolutely wrong. The moving finger is writing the opposition of the working people of this country to Republican administration and Republican tariffs.

We are kind, however, that Mr. Tart has changed his mind on this subject, and it is to be noted that this change will only be effective because a Democratic Congress will enact it into law.

OUR FINANCIAL CANCER.
 Considerably more than one-third of the city's entire income will be spent on salaries, if the ordinances now before the City Council proposing salary increases and new offices become law. Such was the striking fact brought out at a recent meeting of the Council Committee on Finance by its chairman, H. R. Pollard, Jr. That shows how far the pollard grab would go and to what extent the lust for new offices would prevail. Ordinances carrying an annual increase in the city payroll of \$106,465.65 are now pending before the Committee on Finance. If granted, these demands the pay of city employees, now amounting to \$1,152,752.15 yearly, would exceed 25 per cent. of the whole annual revenue of the city, including the annual receipts from the sale of gas and water.

Chairman Pollard stated the case pointedly when he warned the Finance Committee that each increase means not only an increase in outlay at this time, but a fixed annual expenditure as well. No salary has ever been reduced. The creation of new offices guarantees their indefinite continuation. If this policy of increase is much longer continued, declares Mr.

Pollard, the fixed charges on the city for payroll and for interest on the city debt would soon eat up all of the revenue. There would soon be little, if anything, left for public improvements.

Four departments alone are asking for salary increases of \$96,494.91. The street cleaning employees, the public school teachers, the fire and police departments are clamoring for almost \$100,000. The public school teachers alone want \$52,162.55. The most modest demand on the list of totals is that of the keeper of St. John's Burying Ground, who desires an increase of \$18 per month.

It is easy to see whether we are drifting. Before spending any more money on compensations Richmond had better stop and take stock. Is the city getting its money's worth? Are the present salaries inadequate? Does the efficiency displayed at the present warrant an increase of salary? Is the city getting a full day's work for a full day's pay? There is no employee who gets what he thinks he ought to get. It is an instinct with the employee to seek more pay. The fact that he desires it, however, is not sufficient reason for his getting it. The question is: Does he deserve it? Is it necessary for him to have it? If the street cleaning employees are given a \$12-650.84 raise, will their increase in efficiency and in work be worth \$12-650.84 to the city? The same question applies equally to all other classes of employees?

Are these employees who are clamoring for more money now giving the city its money's worth? Are they giving the city all their time? Are they doing all they are paid to do, and, if so, are they doing it efficiently? Questions like these are the ones which the citizens should ask themselves. In our opinion, the people of the city have not been shown the necessity for all of the increases asked for. There are doubtless cases where the compensation ought to be raised, cases where meritorious and efficient employees are not getting what they deserve, but there ought not to be a wholesale salary raise. Instead, there should be a discriminating selection between those who deserve a raise and those who do not.

There are persons in the employ of the city who are getting the same salaries they got ten and fifteen years ago, when the cost of living was very much lower than it is now. There are employees who are doing the same work as other employees and yet are being paid less for it. There is no wage standard in the city administration, and there should be. Subordinates in some cases receive more than superiors, and mere clerks more than skilled men, simply because the more highly paid have "pull"—the great curse upon municipal efficiency everywhere. There ought to be some uniformity, some consistency, some standard in the payment of employees. Efficiency and training ought to command more money than mediocrity and political influence.

The time has come when the city must stop and inquire as to its expenditures for compensation. Because one class deserves a raise is no reason why another class deserves it. Just discrimination is essential. To increase salaries wholesale is unbusiness-like, and the practice cannot be carried any further. Let inquiry be made in every case as to whether an increase in compensation means an increase in efficiency and as to whether the increase is merely desired or is really deserved. In that way only can be checked the cancer which is eating into our finances at a rate that is manifestly destructive.

BUSINESS MEN AND CIVIC POLITICS

A contemporary, moralizing on the common complaint that it is almost impossible to get the right kind of men to take a hand in municipal affairs, and that to this condition much of the municipal extravagance, corruption and looseness of management is due, says that "it is quite natural, of course, that men engaged in profitable business are unwilling to take up the burden of public responsibility" in their cities. On the contrary, as we see it, as the highest consideration of self-interest and civic duty dictate, and as prominent business men in at least two of the largest cities of the country have come to realize, it appears, it is quite unnatural that the class of citizens in question should not be willing to take up the burden of public responsibility.

The two cities referred to are New York and Philadelphia. In the former, several years ago, as the result of the effort of a number of prominent business men, a municipal research bureau was started, the promoters even going so far as to pledge themselves to subscribe a stated sum each year to carry on the bureau's work of ascertaining the exact expenditures of the city government, and pointing the way to stop leaks, etc. Experts were employed, who tabulated the salaries paid and the services rendered, the amounts expended for materials used by the city, the character of the material and the prices at which such material could be purchased in the open market. The initial report made by the bureau showed enormous wastage all around, and, as a consequence, the New York officials now prepare their budgets scientifically and on business principles, and thousands of dollars are annually saved to the tax-payers.

In Philadelphia, which was long considered past municipal reform-reclamation, leading business men, following the example of New York, have at their own expense organized a like bureau, and when recently the reform Mayor assumed office, it was announced that most of the financial reforms the new administration proposed to bring about would be based on the reports

of this independent auxiliary of economic, good and systematic business government. What the New York and Philadelphia research bureaus have done and are doing for those cities in the way of reducing municipal expenses, insuring a quid pro quo for salaries paid, and buying supplies and materials and securing public improvements at the least cost, is designed the proposed change in our city form of government shall do for Richmond. And whereas it may not be necessary, or even desirable, for our prominent business men to establish a bureau of research in order to accomplish the ends cited, certainly it is unquestionable that if they would see them attained they must, by their votes and influence and moral support, and unselfish sacrifice of time to the demands and duties of municipal politics, see to it that the four-ward system and the Administrative Board plan become accomplished facts.

In effect, pursuit of that policy should, in a city of the size of Richmond, serve all the purposes of a research bureau. The Chamber of Commerce, with very little, if any extra cost to itself or its members, could furnish such tabulations as an Administrative Board might need for its guidance, and would do so under the stimulus of popular interest in its undertaking the task.

OBSERVATIONS NOT ORIGINAL BUT TIMELY.

A Philadelphia contemporary observes that this is a busy time, and the streets, as well as other places, are full of people. There is nothing original in that observation. Nor is there anything original in its further remark, which accords with our own observation, that "some persons want to loiter at the shop windows, for they are very attractive and contain plenty of Christmas suggestions for the uncertain, others are in more or less hurry to get home."

But our contemporary's observations lead up to a little piece of advice which, if also not original, is most timely, and we adopt it as no less worthy of consideration in Richmond than in Philadelphia. It is "keep to the right" in the stores, on the streets and elsewhere if you would avoid being selfish and irritating to others. To follow that rule as far as possible is not to get in anybody's way and insure largely nobody's getting in your way, and thus accomplish your Christmas shopping with the least trouble and vexation and display and evoking of un-Christmas spirit. "Keep to the right," and practically room enough will be found for all.

DENTAL EVOLUTION WITH A LOCAL END.

In a recent issue, the Journal of the American Medical Association discusses the art or profession of the dentist, and in showing that, despite its boasted and notable advancements and achievements of the present day, there is really nothing new in it, extracts some enlightening facts from archaeology to reconstruct the dental record of the world. Dentistry, our contemporary says, though considered peculiarly modern, had been found highly developed in the past, as is demonstrated by actual specimens of ancient work in that sphere to be seen in various European museums. The most interesting of these specimens, because the oldest, is a Phoenician example of bridge work discovered in a tomb at Sheon. The "find" is now in the Louvre at Paris, and consists of the upper jaw of a woman, with teeth united by gold wire. Two of the teeth are transplanted, being fastened in with the same medium.

In the museum at Corneto, the ancient Tarquinii, and capital of the Etruscan Federation, there are, our contemporary continues, various exhibits of dental ingenuity, dating to the fifth and sixth centuries B. C. Some of marvelous delicacy and displaying mainly bridge work done in riveted bands of metal.

A peculiarly noticeable specimen is embraced in three metal bands supported artificial teeth, two of the teeth being fashioned out of a single ox tooth, so as to imitate very closely two human molars. The museum of Julius at Rome, we are told, contains "a gold cap made of two small plates of gold stamped out to represent rather closely a middle lower incisor, and these two pieces soldered together to form the crown of a tooth."

From the above historical and archaeological exposition, it will be observed that dentistry, like every other craft, art, profession, science, or what not, has simply passed through a "dark age," and in this connection it occurs to us that our own city affords a somewhat pertinent and striking, and not a little amusing, illustration of the fact. According to the local chronicler, Mordecai, author of "Richmond in Bygone Days," when he was a youth there was only one "tooth-drawer"—the word dentistry being then unknown—in the community. This reliever—and injector—of agony was a certain Peter Hawkins, a tall, rawboned, very black negro—a preacher on Sundays—who rode a rawboned, black horse, and frequently, in case of emergency, practiced and got his "purchase" on his victim—beg pardon, patient—from the animal's back. Hawkins, we are further informed by Mordecai, carried all of his instruments, consisting of two or three "pullikens," in his pockets, and we are assured that his strength of wrist was so great that he would "almost infallibly extract or break a tooth, whether it was the right one or not."

Such is Richmond's contribution to the "dark age" of a profession that, under its latter-day re-evolutionary scientific advances, none at this period has more capable, competent,

skilful and educated, honorable and honored representatives.

A science note in the Bulletin of special interest to the friends of the University of Virginia, is that in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, C. P. Olivier publishes his studies of 175 parabolic orbits of meteors, a paper presented to the faculty of the Virginia Institution for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The first observations were made in 1898, and above 6,000 are recorded, of which about one-third were made at the Lick Observatory. The presumption is that the others were made at the McCormick Observatory attached to the university. The results of Mr. Olivier's work and his summary are spoken of by competent authority as most painstaking and exceedingly valuable.

A heroic statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne is to be erected at Salem, Mass., at a cost of \$50,000, of which amount \$12,000 has already been raised. Rudyard Kipling is a vice-president of the organization collecting funds for the monument. This is a belated honor to one who deserves it well. In that simplicity which marks the last resting place of so many of the good and great, Hawthorne is buried on the crest of the long hill in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Concord, Mass. In a little inclosure, simple and humble, is a plain white slab, moss-covered and worn, and there sleeps this famous man of letters. A little to the right, under a majestic oak, is a boulder of pink granite with a bronze tablet affixed to tell that under it lies all that was mortal of Emerson. Somehow, these simple memorials to men whose names are household words, whose fame is world-wide, seem so much more impressive than other kinds.

Voice of the People

Teachers' Salaries.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir.—Kindly Richmond, generous Richmond, hospitable Richmond! So say visitors. They go away singing the praises of Richmond. The press reflects their criticism—kindly Richmond, generous Richmond, hospitable Richmond! Yes, Richmond is all that—to strangers. Yes, Richmond, your company manners are fine, but you are snobby to your own. You are a "good fellow," but you are mean to your own.

Four into Richmond, people. We are a business city. Plenty of work, folks! Frictionless, better school facilities in the South; fine public schools, second to none.

Yet Richmond, in comparison with thirty cities of equal wealth and population, pays her primary and grammar grade teachers least—\$18 a month, maximum, \$20 the minimum. God pity both!

Fine teachers, fine schools. Put it on yourself. Spend it on visitors. Getting on the teacher. Go it, old sport! Make show! Fine schools second to none; best in the South, the best! Primary and grammar grade teachers! The bulk of the children; don't have to pay much. Fine teachers, do good work; make good schools. Got 'em cheap. No deadheads. Got superior officers to touch 'em up. Superintendent, reports, assistant superintendent, reports, principal reports on daily work. These reports on the daily work: Musical director, special music teacher, manual training special, director of physical education, assistant director of physical education. No deadheads; too many superior officers to report on them. Just pay heads of reports, principal \$185 a month; teachers' maximum is \$25 for nine months. Pay principals \$100 more a month. Asking for more now. Can't scribble reports, principal got to do it! Let teachers get married if they don't like it. Plenty more.

Married to a fit hound—a malarious, scurvy, put-it-on-himself, snobby to your own, Richmond—good old Richmond! Oh, you bargain-counter Richmond! Oh, you bargain-counter Richmond! And now Mr. W. Moore, the Treasurer, you bark at everybody. Friend or foe, you go on snapping and barking. Is that a mark of good watchdog? What kind of a dog barks all the time and at everybody? I wouldn't own that kind. Why don't you bark at some of these men now asking for a raise, whose pay has been raised three times in six years, and let the poor, pitiful, elementary teacher, whose pay has been raised once since the Civil War, know it?

Acquire discrimination, Mr. Watchdog. You haven't a keen scent. Acquire some judgment. Stop "dopping" words, barking at everybody, and everybody, who comes your way. Sit up and take notice.

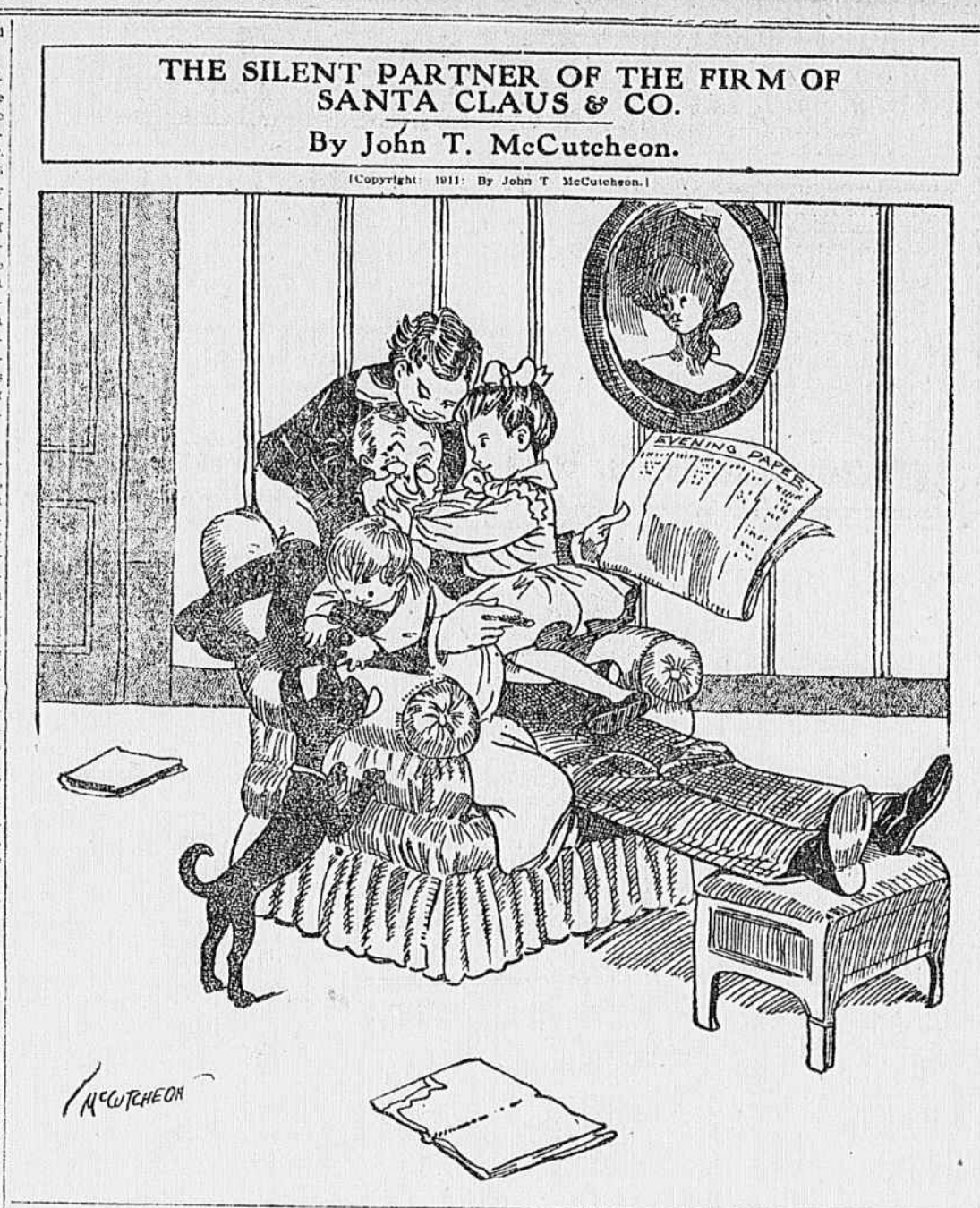
ELEMENTARY TEACHER.

The Working Woman and Suffrage.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir.—One of the "Women of Virginia" stated in the Times-Dispatch of December 18 that she protested against equal suffrage, because of the "working women." It is hard to understand how any one with any reason or any knowledge of the world to-day could say such a thing. She tells us she is a "working woman," herself, so she cannot be entirely ignorant of the unjust situation that women laborers have to cope with; therefore, we must necessarily attribute her attitude toward the question to some fundamental disorder of the reasoning faculties, especially when she advanced the argument, "when the employer can lessen his interests if he gives no vote to all women who vote against those interests." I would like to ask how many men would forfeit their right to

Abe Martin



Christmas wouldn't be so bad if it wasn't for crying 'till one's throat's sore for somebody you don't care anything about. Late Bud's cousin has left 'T' Little Magnet repertoire company after a season of forty-two weeks without stoppin' a single bad egg.



THE SILENT PARTNER OF THE FIRM OF SANTA CLAUS & CO.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1911, by John T. McCutcheon.)

thing pertaining, even indirectly, to Germany, is borne in mind, it is altogether amazing that this German prince should be considered everywhere as thoroughly loyal a Briton, that no one, not even the most jingo of British Germanophiles, should take any exception whatsoever to his becoming this admittedly most important and influential member of the board ruling the royal navy, and upon which the entire British Empire relies, both to protect it from foreign attack and to prepare the naval defenses of the Empire for that war with Germany, which the vast majority of people on both sides of the North Sea, and indeed in all parts of the world, regard as inevitable. No more eloquent testimony than this can be furnished of the complete confidence which the prince has succeeded in winning for himself everywhere in Great Britain. It is a tribute of which he has every right to be extremely proud, and it may not be amiss to state here that among all ranks of the English navy, and even among foreign naval experts, he enjoys the reputation of being a wonderfully able and resourceful commander, an able strategist, and the inventor of many useful devices, in the matter of signaling, gunnery, equipment, etc., which have been adopted by the American, as well as by the English navy.

Dudley Beaumont von Gurovski, who has just received from King George a warrant authorizing him and his successors in the male line direct, make use in England of the German title of count, conferred upon his ancestor, Prince Gurovski, by King Frederick William II. of Prussia, at the close of the eighteenth century, is a British subject by birth, a large land owner in England, and an English mother, in the person of the former Miss Diane Beaumont, first cousin of Lord Alton, and granddaughter of the late Lord Beaumont, who was himself married to a rich Englishman, a descendant of Lady Mary van Essen. His father, the late Count Melchior Gurovski, was for some forty years Austrian consul-general at Nice, where his hospitable Chateau de Montebon, on the Villefranche Road, was a familiar landmark and rendezvous to generations of American visitors to the French Riviera, and to Monte Carlo. His own father, Count Adam Gurovski, that is to say, the grandfather of the now English Count Dudley Gurovski, died at Washington, D. C., in 1858.

The late Count Melchior Gurovski, that is to say, the Consul-General of Austria at Nice, had a brother, Count Ignatius, who in 1841 created a European sensation by abducting the Infanta, Isabella of Spain, from the chateau which her father was occupying in the suburbs of Paris, and by carrying off by postchaise and special boat to Dover, where he married her. The marriage was eventually recognized by the Spanish court. There was a daughter of this marriage, Isabella by name. She fell in love with Charles Perkins, of New York, Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, where she married him in the presence of the American envoy, and of the commodore commanding the United States cruisers in port. The Spanish government never rested until it had succeeded by means of persecution, in driving Perkins, not alone out of the Iberian peninsula, but also from Europe back to America, after securing his consent to a declaration that his marriage was invalid. He never saw his wife or his son again. His son is now an actor of the Court Theatre at Madrid, where he figures under the name of Carlos Perkins-y-Bourbon. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Dr. Moore on the Mecklenburg Declaration.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir.—The point I was trying to make in my remarks at the dinner of the North Carolina Society in Baltimore was that North Carolinians should study more carefully the arguments on both sides of disputed questions in their history. I referred in a vein of pleasantry to the fact that I had heard persons deny the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration on the mere ground that the original document was not now in existence, and expressed the opinion that this was not in itself a sufficient reason for discrediting the event. I did not refer to other arguments pro or con, and I did not use just the expressions which you cite. I expressly disclaimed any intention of discussing the main question. I am, indeed, a believer in the Mecklenburg Declaration, even after reading Mr. Hoyt's able book, and there are some arguments used by both the defenders and the negators of the Declaration which I think need further sifting—a process at which I would like to try even my apprentice hand—but it is certainly not a thing which, with my present duties, I can now attempt.

You say: "If any historians, excepting North Carolinians, have accepted the Declaration as of fact, we do not know of it." There are some, nevertheless—for instance, Theodore Roosevelt ("The Winning of the West," Volume I, page 137) and George Bancroft.

W. W. MOORE.

Union Theological Seminary.

La Marquise de Fontenoy

ALTHOUGH Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman is the newly appointed first Sea Lord of the Admiralty, yet it seems to be pretty well understood that the dominant professional member of the Royal Commission, in which the former officer of lord high admiral of the realm is vested, and to whose views the other members of the board will doubtless in professional matters, is vice-admiral, Prince Louis of Battenberg. That none of the members of the naval service, and the negators of the Declaration, which I think need further sifting—a process at which I would like to try even my apprentice hand—but it is certainly not a thing which, with my present duties, I can now attempt.

The prince is generally regarded as a royal personage. But this is not the case. He is the offspring of a "morgue" union between Prince Alexander of Hesse—brother of the late

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